THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. ----PERSEVERE---- TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1861. NO. 28.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50

A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
Six lines or less	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$3 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

There is a sentiment in the following lines which will find an echo in every breast against which the storms of life has beaten. Many a man, scarred in the warfare of life, will feel his eyes moisten in recalling the potency of a mother's love:

Backward, turn backward, oh, Time in your flight,
Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore—
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair,
O'er my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, oh, tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears—
Toil without recompense—tears all in vain—
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flinging my soul-wealth away—
Of sowing for others to reap;—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, oh mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded—our faces between—
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again;
Come from the silence so long and so deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Over my heart in the days that are flown
No love like mother-love ever has shown—
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish and patient like yours—
None like a mother can charm away pain,
From the sick soul and world weary brain;
Slumber's soft calm o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair, just lighted with gold,
Fall on my shoulder again as of old—
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light.
For with its sunny edge shadows once more,
Haply will linger the visions of yore,
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother! the years have been long
Since I last listened to your lullaby song,
Sing then, and unto my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's tears have been only a dream;
Clasped to your heart in loving embrace,
With your light lashes just sweeping my face;
Never hereafter to wake or to weep,
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

A TALE OF COLT'S PISTOLS.

It is well known to all in any degree familiar with the history of Mexico that a regular system of highway robbery exists in every section of that miserably governed country; and that through a want of interference of the authorities, this has grown up into such a regular and formidable a shape that every traveler must be prepared to put his life at hazard at every stage, or be provided with a suitable contribution for *los caballeros del carmine* (the knights of the road,) who will make their levy with a politeness only equalled by the smiling landlord when he receives your over charged fare for your last night's entertainment. Why such systematic boldness of robbery is allowed—if not with the connivance, at least with rarely any interference of the Government or State authorities—is one of those mystical matters which among many others so puzzles and perplexes the intelligent foreigners; but that such is the disagreeable truth every traveller through the wretched country can bear ample testimony.

Some years ago, having business which first called me to the capital of Mexico, and thence through the interior of the country to the northward, I met with several thrilling adventures, which I have recorded for the benefit of whomsoever may take an interest therein, omitting only the dates, they being nonessential to the interests of the narrations themselves.

The first of the series occurred on the route between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. In the regular diligencia *running between the places just* mentioned I had taken passage, and passed through the beautiful City of *Jalapa, and entered the gloomy town* of Perote, without meeting with any unusual incident, though being continually warned to be on my guard against the dangers of the road. At Perote, where we halted for relay and refreshments, all my fellow passengers took leave of me, very solemnly assuring me that, if assailed by the ladrones, or robbers, it would be much better for me to take matters quietly, and suffer myself to be genteelly plundered, than to run the risk of having my throat cut for resistance, as I had somewhat boldly proclaimed it was my intention of doing. I thanked them for their advice, and replied that I would take the matter into serious consideration.

At Perote, I repeat, all who had been my companions from Vera Cruz took leave of me, this being the end of their journey in that direction, but there was one new passenger here to go forward, whom, to my agreeable surprise, I found to be a beautiful young lady, some twenty years of age.

Senorita Paula, as I subsequently ascertained her name to be, was indeed one of those rare beauties seldom met with except in works of fiction—tall, graceful, with a profusion of long, black hair, soft, clear, melting dark eyes, features as perfect as ever came from the hands of the sculptor, and with an animation the most fascinating, varying in expression with every changing mood of the intellectual possessor. A glance at her bewitching eyes showed me that she was one who was naturally of a social disposition; and as we rattled away from the gloomy town, I took the liberty of opening the conversation.

"They tell me," said I, "that the route between here and Mexico is a very dangerous one to travel."

"There is little to fear," she replied, with a sweet smile and a melodious tone, "except from the professional robbers, and they seldom harm any one who makes no resistance."

"It seems strange to me," I rejoined, "that you Mexicans should take such a thing as a matter of course, and deem resistance a very impolite way of treating the knights of the road, instead of boldly asserting your rights, and abating the evil by a manly spirit of resistance. For myself, I must consider it the most cowardly of proceedings for any respectable party to set out prepared to quietly gratify the cupidity of the ladrones, and unprepared to treat them to their just deserts."

"Every traveler, Senor," she replied, "should, before setting out, count the cost of his journey, and as, of course, it is natural he should value his life highly, it seems to be natural that he should pay a certain sum for positive safety rather than put that life in jeopardy. For instance, in traveling from Vera Cruz to Mexico, if he will reckon that so much is the fare by the diligencia, and that so much will be required for entertainment on the way, and so much for the contingency you speak of, he will then have the exact cost between the two points, and if he will look at the whole as the sum total of his journey, he will not seem to be robbed by any one party more than another."

"That," I replied, "may be, I believe is, the Mexican mode of doing business, but does not tally with the preconceived ideas of us foreigners."

"But every one," replied the fair speaker, "should conform to the customs of the country he visits."

"And do you then go, prepared for this highway robbery? and have you no fear in thus journeying by yourself?"

"Well, Senor, what can I do? I am as you perceive, an unprotected lady, who, for certain reasons, am required to make the journey between Perote and the Capital some twice or thrice a year, and you certainly could not expect me to go prepared to resist an armed band? As to fear, I will not deny I have my share of that, but so far I have never met with any rough treatment, and of course I trust to the saints that my fortune will ever be propitious."

"And you have really been robbed on your journey back and forth?" I inquired.

"I think I have paid my share to the ladrones for my transit through this country!" she laughed.

"And you expect to continue a repetition of the same for the rest of your life?"

"Who knows?" she replied. "At least, I hope to be always prepared."

"And your fellow travellers," said I, "have you never seen any disposition to resist these unlawful acts?"

"Once, Senor, an American and an Englishman, who were in the same diligencia with me, fired upon the robbers, killing one and wounding two."

"And did the robbers fire back?"

"Yes, but fled immediately, and fortunately injured none of our party."

"As I should have expected," returned I. "You were not robbed on that occasion, I suppose.

"We were not, Senor; but the two foreigners subsequently paid dearly for their resistance, for in journeying back both were killed, separate and at different times, near the same spot.—You see those crosses by the side of the road, Senor?"

"I have observed them frequently, but here they seem to be much more numerous," I replied, looking forth from the vehicle.

"Each stands on the spot where some one has met a violent death," she rejoined; "and as we go along, I will call your attention to those which mark the places where the foreigners met theirs.

"Do you know," said I "that I am resolved to emulate their example, let the consequences be what they may?"

"Holy saints defend us," she exclaimed, "you are not in earnest, Senor?"

"Seriously so, I assure you."

"You would only bring certain death upon us both."

"*Say rather, I should lighten the* expenses of the journey—for your knights of the road understand how *to retreat as well as advance—and you* yourself have acknowledged that firm resistance put them to flight for once."

"But there were numbers opposed to them Senor, and you are only one."

"But fortunately I have a couple of revolvers, which, in two good hands, amount to some ten or dozen shots, and my friends have repeatedly told me I am not a very bad marksman."

"Ah! Santa Maria! you will think better of this, Senor, the very idea of resistance terrifies me."

"But not the idea of robbery?"

"Because I never met with violence."

We continued to converse in a similar strain for some time longer—my fair companion gradually changing the subject, and seemed much interested in myself. I learned that her family name was Valverde, that she was unmarried, that her father and brother were officers in the army, and so forth, and so on; and in return I gave her my own name, stated something of my own history, business and prospects, and altogether became more communicative than I would advise any friend to be with any stranger of either sex in a strange country.

As we continued on our journey the conversation gradually changing from one thing to another, Senorita Paula suddenly brought it back to the point where it first opened.

"We are coming to a dangerous part of the road," she said, "are you still resolved to defend yourself if assailed?"

"With your permission, Senorita."

"I don't think it advisable," she replied, "but still if such is your intention, I think it no more than right that you should give me a chance to take part in my defence, since my risk of danger will be as great as yours."

"And have you really the nerve, after all, to defend yourself?" I inquired.

"If I had the means, Senor."

"I have two pistols," said I; "if you will accept one of them it is at your service."

"You are very kind," Senor; "but can I fire it?"

"With ease, Senorita;" and producing one of my revolvers I explained to her the manner in which it was to be used.

"And this, you say, will shoot some half a dozen times?"

"I think it is safe to calculate that five charges out of six will explode, Senorita."

"A very formidable weapon, indeed!" she replied, "and with such I can almost fancy we are safe. You have another, you say, like this?"

I produced it.

"What a beautiful invention!" she observed, reaching over and taking it from my hand. Then extending her hands, one of the revovers in each, she continued:—

"Armed like this, one might almost count himself against a host. You say this is fired in this manner?" she proceeded, cocking one of the weapons, *as she spoke, and pointing it towards* the road.

"Have a care, Senorita, or you will discharge it."

The words were scarcely uttered, when her finger pressed the trigger, and one of the charges exploded with a sharp report. A minute after, and while I was gently chiding her, we heard a loud quick tramp of horses, and several sharp, rapid exclamations. The next moment our conveyance was stopped suddenly, and we saw ourselves surrounded by some eight or ten mounted men, one of whom, in a loud voice exclaimed:—

"Yield prisoners or die."

"Quick, Senorita," said I extending my hand; "quick, a Heaven's name! give me one of those weapons! for now is our time for decisive action?"

"Nay," she replied, putting the weapons behind her, "You will be too hasty. Let them suppose we yield—let them open the door!"

"Oh, no! it will then be too late."

As I spoke the door was suddenly thrown open and three or four swarthy, heavily-bearded men presented themselves to my view.

"Quick, Senorita, for the love of God?" I cried, grasping at her arm.

"Hold," she exclaimed, instantly presenting one of my own revolvers to my head. "Resistance is useless—you are our prisoner."

"Good God!" I exclaimed perfectly astounded; "*our* prisoner, did you say? It is not possible that one so fair and lovely as yourself is in any manner connected with these banditti?"

"It is even so, Senor," she replied, with one of her most bewitching smiles, still keeping one of my own weapons turned against myself, and significantly pointing the other to the door.—"You will oblige us by stepping forth and giving yourself into the care of those good gentlemen, who will see that you are treated as a brave man should be, but who will trouble you in the meantime for any little change and valuables you might have to spare."

There seemed to be no help for it—the beautiful Senorita Paula Valverde was a spy and accomplice of the ladrones. She had entered the diligencia at Perote for no other purpose than to ascertain the exact condition of things inside, and be able to signalize her associates as she passed along, so that they might know exactly in what manner to conduct themselves and make their work sure without risk. By a simple stratagem she had obtained my arms, just at the point where she knew the attack would be made, and her discharge of the pistol, as if by accident, was the sign to show them that all was secure.

"I acknowledge myself conquered by being outwitted," said I to Senorita.

Then turning to the robbers, who had now collected in a body in front of the door of the diligencia, I continued:—

"*Gentlemen will you permit me to* alight and make you some valuable presents? In the language of your *courtsy, all I have is yours.*"

The leader of the party bowed politely in return, and said with a grim *smile*:—

"Si, Senor, we shall be most happy to receive anything which so distinguished a traveler may have to bestow."

With this, I quietly stepped from the vehicle, and one quick, searching glance put me in possession of the whole state of affairs. The diligencia had been stopped in a wild, gloomy place, and the driver was sitting carelessly on his box, taking everything as a matter of course. He might also be an accomplice of the robbers, or he might not, but, in either case, there was little hope of assistance from him—any attempt of the kind would certainly bring upon him a severe punishment sooner or later. I glanced up and down the road, where it wound between dark and overshadowing trees, but discovered nothing to give me any hope.

The robbers, some eight or ten in number and all well armed, were collected around me, part of them mounted, and the others standing on their feet, holding their mustangs by the bridles. Looking upon my case as a desperate one, so far as being plundered was concerned, I still retained my presence of mind and did not wholly despair. True, I had been outwitted and disarmed, and now stood singly between numbers, but the idea of yielding tamely to this outrage was repugnant to my very nature, and I resolved to put the least favorable opportunity for defence and retaliation to the strongest test.

"Will you accept this purse?" said I presenting one that held several gold coins, and handing it to the chief of the ladrones.

"Thank you, Senor, you are very kind," he said, as he took it in his hand with a polite bow, and chinked the money.

"This diamond pin may prove acceptable to your friend?" I added, as I quietly removed it from the bosom of my shirt, and handed it over to the gentleman on his left, who received it in the same polite manner.

"This diamond ring I trust you will retain as a keepsake!" I continued, drawing the jewel from my finger, and presenting it to a third!"

"I beg your pardon, Senores," I pursued, glancing at the Senorita Paula, who, with my pistols still in her possesion, was quietly standing within the diligencia, regarding the whole proceeding with one of her sweetest smiles, "I must not forget this beautiful lady. I have here," I went on at the same time producing the article, "a very beautiful gold snuff box—set, as you perceive, with diamonds—will your ladyship honor me by accepting this as a slight token of my regard for the pleasure afforded me by your company and conversation?"

"You are a very gallant gentleman, Senor," she laughed, taking the two revolvers in one fair hand, and presenting the other.

I reached the box toward her—but my hand trembled a little—and just as the present was about to touch her fingers, it slipped and fell between us.

"A thousand pardons, Senorita, for my awkwardness," I said, as I bent down to pick it up.

Now was the all-important moment—the moment of life and death. All were in a measure off their guard; and one quick, furtive glance showed me that the girl still held my weapons carelessly in one hand, with the other remaining extended for the prize. I lifted the box carefully, but as I raised myself, I gave a wild, startling yell; and as the Senorita started back, I, with the quickness of lightning, seized both weapons, and wrenched them from her.

To wheel and commence firing upon the party was only the work of a moment. The first shot, fortunately, stretched out the chief; the second took effect on the one nearest to him; and by the time the third had been sent on its mission there arose one simultaneous yell of dismay, and the astounded robbers began to scatter in every direction. I had no disposition to follow them, however; another minute they might rally and turn upon me, and springing forward I grasped the reins of a freed mustang, and vaulted into the saddle. One more glance around me showed me the Senorita Paula upon the body of the chief, her laughter changed to grief, and some of the scattered cowards bringing their weapons to bear upon me.

"Adios, Senorita and Senores," said I bitterly; "he laughs best who laughs last."

The next moment I was dashing away down the road, the half-rallied robbers pouring after me a volley, but fortunately not touching their mark. They would doubtless have followed me in hot pursuit, but for the wholesome dread they had of my still undischarged weapon. As it was, I escaped, and entered the town of Puebla in triumph; where, it is almost needless to add, a narrative of my exploit made me a hero for the time. Here I sold my captured mustang and trappings for enough to indemnify me for what I had disposed of in the way of presents, and the next day saw me an inside passenger of the same diligencia, en route for Mexico, where I arrived in safety, without any further event worthy of note.

What became of the robbers and *their beautiful accomplice*, I never learned; but the lesson taught me on that journey I have never forgotten; and during the remainder of my stay in that country, no pretty woman ever had the honor of being my confidante, or of getting possession of my trusty and unfailing revolvers.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S PUNCTUALITY.—On one occasion when Washington was sitting for his portrait in Mr. *Peale's painting room, he looked at* his watch and said, "Mr. Peale, my time for sitting has expired, but if *three minutes longer will be of any* importance to you I will remain, and make up the time by hastening my *walk up to the State House (where* Congress was in session.) I know exactly how long it will take to walk there, and it will not do for me, as President, to be absent at the hour of meeting." Mrs. Washington was as remarkable for punctuality as her illustrious husband. At one time, dusing the General's absence, he wrote to her to get Mr. Peale to paint her portrait in miniature, and to send it to him. Mrs. Washington wrote a note to the artist, saying that her presence at home was indispensable when the General was away, and it would not be convenient for her to attend at his painting room. She requested him, therefore, to come to her house for the sittings, and offered to accommodate herself at any hour when it would suit him to be away from his studio. In reply, Mr. Peale appointed seven o'clock in the morning. When he left his home to keep the engagement for the first sitting, it occurred to him that the lady might not be quite ready to see him at so early an hour. He walked on accordingly more slowly than usual Mrs. Washington met him with the observation, "Mr. Peale, I have been in the kitchen to give my orders for the day; have read the newspaper, and heard my niece take her lesson on the harp, and yet have waited on you twenty minutes." The gentleman, of course, felt exceedingly mortified, and remarked that if his engagement had been with Gen. Washington, he should have felt the importance of being punctual to the minute, but he thought it necessary to give a lady a little more time. "Sir," replied Mrs. Washington, "I am as punctual as the General." It may be imagined that Mr. Peale took care to be at the house the next day at the time appointed.

☞ In olden time they had but seven wise men. Now, take men at their own value, and you won't find half that number of fools.

☞ A man should pursue in health the same line of conduct he proposes in sickness.

☞ Reading matter on every page.

Artemus Ward's visit to "Old Abe."

I hiv no politics. Nary a one.—I'm not in the bisniss. If I was, I spose I should holler versiffrusly in the streets at nite, and go home to Betsy Jane smellin of coal ile and gin in the mornin. I should go the Poles arly. I should stay there all day. I should see to it that my nabers was thar. I should git carriages to take the kripples, the infirm and the indignant thar. I should be on guard agin frauds and sich. I should be on the look out for the infamus lise of the enemy, got up jes be4 elecshun for perlitical effeck. When all was over, and my candydate was elected, I should move heving & arth—so to speak—until I got orifice, which if I didn't git a orifice, I should turn round & aboose the Administration with all my mite & maine. But I'm not in the bisniss. I'm in a far more respectful bisniss nor wot pollertics is. I wouldn't give two cents to be a Congresser.—The wuss insult I ever received was when sertin citizens of Baldinsville axed me to run fur the Legislater.—Sez I, "My friends, dostest think I'd stoop to that ther?" They turned as white as a sheet—I spoke in my most orfullest tones, & they knowd I wasn't to be trifled with. They slunked out of site to onct.

There4 hevin no politics, I made bold to visit Old Abe at his humstid in Springfield. I found the old feller in his parler, surrounded by a perfeck swarm of orifice seekers. Knowin he had been captin of a flat boat on the roarin Mississippy, I thought I'd address him in sailor lingo, so sez I, "Old Abe, ahoy! Let out yer main suls, reef hum the forecastle & throw yer jib-poop overboard! Shiver my timbers, my harty!" [N. B.—This is ginuine mariner langwidg. I know, becawz I've seen sailor plays acted out by them New York theater fellers."] Old Abe lookt up quite cross & sez, "Send in yer petition by & by. I can't possibly look at it now. Indeed, I can't. It's onpossible, sir!"

"Mr. Linkin, who do you spect I am, sir?" sed I.

"A orifice seeker, to be sure," sed he.

"Wall, sir," sed I, "you's never more mistaken in your life. You hain't got a orifice I'd take under no circumstances. I'm A. Ward. Wax figgers is my profeshun. I'm the father of Twins, and they look like me—*both of them.* I cum to pay a friendly visit to the President elect of the United States. If so be you wants to see me, say so—if not, say so, and I'm orf like a jug handle."

"Mr. Ward, sit down. I am glad to see you, sir."

"Repose in Abraham's Buzzum!" sed one of the orifice seekers, his idee bein to get orf a goak at my expence.

"Wall" sez I, "of all you fellers repose in that there Buzzum, there'll be mity poor nussin for sum of you!" whereupon Old Abe buttoned his weskit clear up and blusht like a maiding of sweet 16. Jest at this pint of the conversation another swarm of orifice seekers arrove and cum pilin into the parler. Sum wanted post orifices, sum wanted collectorships, sum wanted furrin missions, and all wanted sumthin. I thought Old Abe would go crazy. He hadn't more than had time to shake hands with 'em, before another tremenjis crowd cum porcin into his premises. His house and dooryard was now perfeckly overflowed *with orifice seekers, all clamerin* for a immejit interview with Old Abe. One man from Ohio, who had about seven inches of corn whiskey into him, mistook me fur Old Abe, and addressed me as "The Pra-hayrie Flower of the West!" Thinks I, you want a orifice putty bad. Another man with a gold-headed cane and a red nose, told Old Abe he was "a seekind Washington & *the Pride of the Boundliss West!*"

Sez I, "Square, you wouldn't take a small post orifice if you could git it, would you?"

Sez he, "a patrit is abuv them things, sir!"

"There's a putty *big crop of patrits* this season, hain't there Square?" sez I, when *another* crowd of orifice seekers pored in. The house, door-yard, barn and wood-shed was now all full, and when *another* crowd cum, I told 'em *not to go way for want of room*, as the hog-pen was still empty. One patrit from a small town in Misygan, went up on top the house, got into the chimney and slid down into the parler where Old Abe was endeverin to keep the hungry pack of orifice seekers from chawin him up alive without benefit of clergy. The minit he reached the fireplace, he jumpt up, brusht the soot out of his eyes, and yelled: "Don't make any pintment at the Spunkville Post Orifice till you've read my papers.—All the respectful men in our town is signers to that there dockyment!"

"Good God!" cride Old Abe, "they cum upon me from the skize, down the chimneys, and from the bowels of the yearth!" He hadn't more'n got them words out of his delikit mouth before two fat orifice seekers from Wisconsin, in endeverin to crawl atween his legs for the purpuss of applyin for the toll-gateship at Milwawky, upsot the President eleck, and he would hev gone sprawlin into ther fireplace, if I hadn't caught him in these arms. But I hadn't more'n stood him up strate before another man cum crashin down the chimney, his head strikin me vilently agin the inards and prostratin my voluptous form onto the floor.—"Mr. Linkin," shoutid the infatooated being, "my papers is signed by every clergyman in our town, and likewise the schoolmaster!"

Sez I, "You crejis ass," gittin up & brushin the dust from my eyes, "I'll sign your papers with this bunch of bones, if you don't be a little more keerful how you make my bread baskit a depot in the futer. How do you like that air perfumery?" sez I, shuying my fist under his nose. "There's the kind of papers I'll giv you! them's the papers *you* want!"

"But I workt hard for the ticket; I toiled night and day! The patrit should be rewarded!"

"Virtoo," sed I, holdin the infatooated man by the coat-collar, "virtoo, sir, is its own reward. Look at me!" He did look at me, & qualed be4 my gaze. "The fact is," I continnerd, lookin round upon the hungry crowd, "there is scarcely a orifice for every ile lamp carried round durin this campene. I wish there was furrin mishuns to be filled on varis lonely islands whare *eppydemics rage incessantly*, and if I was in Old Abe's place I'd send every mother's son of you to them. What air you here for?" I continnered, warmin up considerable, "can't you give Abe a minitt's peace? *Don't you see he's worried most to* death? Go home, you miserable men, go home & till the sile! Go to peddlin tinware—go to choppin wood—go to bilin sope—stuff sassengers—git a clerkship on some respectable manure cart—go round as original Swiss Bell Ringers—becum 'origenal and only' Campbell Minstrels—go to lecturin at fifty dollars a nite—imbark in the peanut bisniss—*write for the Ledger*—saw off your legs and go round givin concerts with tochin appeals to a charitable public, printed on your handbills—anything for a honest livin, but don't come round here drivin old Abe crazy by your outrajus cuttings up! Go home. Stand not upon the order of your goin, but go to onct!—If in five minuits from this time," sez I, pullin out my new sixteen dollar huntin cased watch, and brandishing it before their eyes, "if in five minuits from this time a single sole of you remains on these here premises, I'll go out to my cage near by, and let my Boy Constructor loose! & if he gits amung you, you'll think Old Solferino has cum agin and no mistake!" You ought to hev seen them scamper, Mr. Fair. They run orf as tho Satun hisself was after them with a red-hot ten-pronged pitch-foark. In five minuits the premises was clear.

"How kin I ever repay you, Mr. Ward, for your kindness?" sed Old Abe, advancin & shakin me warmly by the hand. How kin I ever repay you, sir?"

"By givin the whole country a good sound administration. By poren ile upon the troubled waters, North and South! By pursooin a patriotic, firm and just course, and that if any State wants to secede, let 'em secede!"

"How 'bout my Cabnit, Ministro Ward?" sed Abe.

"Fill it up with showmen, sir.—Showmen is devoid of politics. [They hain't got a darn principle.] They know how to cater to the public.—They know what the public wants, North and South. Showmen, sir, is honest men. If you doubt their liturarybility look at their posters & see small bills. If you want a Cabnit as is a Cabnit, fill it up with showmen, but don't call on me. The moral wax figger perfeshun mustn't be permitted to go down while there's a drop of blood in these vains! A Linkin, I wish you well. If Powers or Walcutt was to pick out a model for a beautiful man, I scarcely think they'd sculp you; but if you do the fair thing by *your country you'll make as putty* a angel as any of us, or any other man! A Linkin, use the talents which Nature has put into you, judishusly and firmly, and all will be well! A Linkin, adoo.

He shook me cordgully by the hand—we exchanged picters so we could gaze upon each other's liniments when far away from one another—he at the hellum of the ship of State, and I at the hellum of the show bisniss—admittance only fifteen sents.

A Chapter on Rats.

The Newark (N. J.) Sentinel of Freedom furnishes the following information relative to that repulsive animal, the rat:

In the indulgence of their predilection for eggs, rats display great judgment. It would appear almost impossible for them to carry off such fragile spoil without breakage; but they do contrive do so. If the theft is achieved without a confederate, the rat stretches out its fore leg underneath the egg, steadies it above with its cheek, and hops away cautiously upon three legs. To convey an egg from the bottom to the top of the house is a still more difficult affair, and probably an impossibility for a single rat to perform. With the aid of a partner, the operation is thus managed: The male rat stands upon his head, and lifts up the egg with his hind legs; the female taking it thence in her fore paws, secures it till her lord ascends a step higher; and so they proceed from stair to stair, till their booty is deposited safely in their hole. A pantry cook had some fine eggs which she prized highly, but the number of which was mysteriously diminished night after night. Suspicion, of course, fell upon the domestics.—One of them, a maid-servant, hearing a noise on the stairs, stole out on the landing, fancying she might be fortunate enough to detect the egg pilferer. She was not mistaken, although she was considerably astonished at discovering who the real offenders were.—She saw two rats, one larger than the other, busily engaged in carrying the cherished eggs down stairs, and felt too interested in watching their proceeding to think of disturbing them.—The big rat stood on his hind legs, with his fore paws and head resting on the steps above; the lady rat rolled the egg gently toward her spouse; clasping it gently, but firmly, he lifted it carefully on the step upon which he stood, holding it there until she came and took charge of it when he descended a step lower, till the clever pair reached the lowermost floor with their prize uninjured.

The wholesale larceny with which the rat is too justly charged, is criminal enough, in all conscience, but worse remains behind. He has been known to make a meal of the fingers and toes of a living baby. Forty years ago a pie-maker, finding his delicacies disappear, determined to lie in wait in his bake-house one night, and so catch the delinquents. Unfortunately, they caught him, and devoured the unfortunate pie-man in preference to his pies. There is one dish that is more tempting in the rat's palate than any other, and for which he will desert anything in the eatable world—and that is a defunct relative.

Should two rats agree to settle their differences by mortal combat, their friends and acquaintances look on as coniplacently as distinguished amateurs contemplate a fight for the championship. But immediately the affair is concluded by the death of one of the combatants, the spectators break up the ring, and incontinently set upon the victor and vanquished, and eat them up then and there. Woe, too, to any meeting with an accident, or becoming infirm, for he is gobbled up without remorse. When a rat's leg is found in a trap, instead of its being a proof of his resolution in preferring to leave a limb behind rather than remain in captivity, the chances are that some of his kith and kin have eaten him alive. In consequence of this propensity for cannibalism, when Mrs. Rat becomes a mother she is obliged to hide her offspring, lest papa, or some old gentleman of his acquaintance, should make his dinner of them, which he would certainly do if he found them unprotected. For the same reason, wild old rats retire into solitude, disgusted with their kind, and if attacked in their retreat, prove desperate foes, beat off any rats, without regard to sex, that venture to intrude on their privacy. An old gentleman of this description will keep a house clearer of vermin than any cat or dog, for he will allow no brother near his throne.

The rat can scarcely be considered a courageous animal; he relies more upon his cunning than strength, and in the presence of a superior enemy, thinks only of escape; but if rendered desperate, by being pressed into a corner, will turn savagely—the sewer rat being more ferocious than his compeers.

The females breed at three months old, live in a state of polygamy, add to the vermin population five or six times a year, and produce eight, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, and sometimes as many as eighteen young in a litter.—It has been calculated that in three years there will spring no less than 651,000 rats from a single pair. Although this seems too enormous a number to be correct, it would perhaps be difficult to over-estimate the numbers of these animals. 600,000 rats were killed in Paris in the short space *of a fortnight, merely to obtain* their skins for a couple of manufacturers at Grenoble; 6,000 have met their deaths from the dogs and men at the slaughter-houses of Montfaucon in a month. At the present time, Marseilles is overrun with them; traps and poison proving futile against the army of destroyers, who range even the public streets with impunity; the cats have fled in affright; and the only reliance of the inhabitants lies in the arrival of a cargo of English terriers, those *little* champions of the pit alone being of any avail against the invading host.

Our Boys.

What shall we make of them? will become of them?" These are practical questions, and made every day with serious solicitude by intelligent and thoughtful parents. The rich and the poor have a like ambition to put *their sons in good places*; they take more pains to select places which will *honor their sons*, than to make their sons capable of honorable places. The inquiry should be not for a place large enough for a son, but how to prepare a son to fill a place with profit to those who may call him to it, and with credit to himself.

An ancient and honored family name in this city has been ineffaceably tarnished lately, by using family influence to get one of its members into a place of very high trust and responsibility; an office for which he was so utterly incompetent, that its accounts have *fallen into inextricable confusion, while* he himself, charged with a degrading *crime, has been led in chains to a felon's cell, in a state of bodily health which* melts the hardest heart with pity, while *his venerable mother is made to weep* tears of blood over the sad misfortunes of the child of her heart.

Inquire then what your child is fit for, rather than what will fit him; the Presidency of the Republic is fit for him, but he may not be fit for it; it may receive him, but he may not be able to fill it with ability and honor.—That office is for any man, the greatest and the best, but your son might not be fit for it; to occupy it and fill it; to discharge its duties with fidelity. You must seek a place adapted to your son's capabilities, for you may not adapt his capabilities to a place.—Seek a place for him, which he will honor by elevating it, and making it the more influential; but do not seek to put him in a position which is to honor him. You are a rich man. It is neither safe nor respectable nor wise to bring any youth to manhood without a calling, without an occupation by which he could maintain himself in case he should lose his fortune. In looking around for such a calling, instead of making the inquiry what you like him to become, seek rather to know what occupation is suited to his capacities—what calling his abilities can fill. You might well like him to *become an eminent lawyer, but* has he that plodding and that tenacity of purpose, which will enable him to investigate and compare and deduce with unerring accuracy for forty years, before he can be fairly able to commence *practice?* You might like *for him to* become a physician, but has he the self-denial to cut off flesh from dead mens' bones, to live in the charnel-house for long years together; and then have the patience to wait for practice for other long years; and the self-sacrifice to go at every call, of prince or pauper, in the midnights of December, or the fierce suns of July, in rain or storm or sleet or snow? will he do this until forty years of age for a bare subsistence, before he can make patients come to him instead of he going to them?

Perhaps your heart burns to make him a minister, and in rapt imagination peering beyond the shores of time, you see him like some tall archangel leading along his vast battalions to the great white throne, saying "Here am I, the instrumentally Thou hast made.

of bringing these immortals here," and then loud peans come from seraphic legions in glad reply, "Welcome, brother Home!" No greater glory than this is there in earth or heaven for any created intelligence. But for such an office, it becomes a man that he have a range of learning beyond that of other men; has your son made the acquisition? He must have an abiding feeling that he is less than the least of all who love the Master, and must have the capacity to become all things to all men. Has he these humilities, and these versatilities? He must be silent when he is scorned; he must not return a stroke, nor answer to a taunt; when curses come he must bless; when sinned against he must forgive; has he the moral courage to meet these debasements, and yet above them all to stand and feel that he is second to no living man; that he is an ambassador from the court of the King of kings? Has he the breadth of intellect to compass all learnings? the humility of heart to feel abidingly before his Maker that he is but a worm, and yet the grandeur of soul in the light of the Lamb to feel, "I heir the universe by right of birth."

Instead then of determining what you would like your son to be, seek to ascertain what he is capable of being; what he is certainly competent for.—In short, seek not for your child the post he can get, but the post he can fill; for it is better to be an honor to the hod than a disgrace to the crown—better be an accomplished mechanic than a contemptible King.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

PAINTING A WHITE GIRL TO MAKE HER A SLAVE.—One day last week a gentleman of this city hailed an up country boat, the Cora Anderson, as she was passing Greenville, Miss., whither he had gone on business, to return home. Shortly after being under way our Natchez friend observed a pensive looking little girl, aged about 9 or 10 years, whose black hair and yellowish brown skin would indicate that she was a mulattress. There was something about her that interested him, and he inquired of the captain concerning her. He was informed that she was a slave belonging to a man on board, whom the captain pointed out, who said he was taking her to New Orleans to sell her, he having bought her for $160 in North Western Missouri, on the borders. Our Natchez friend eyed the little girl and the border man so closely as to attract the attention of the latter, with whom he was soon engaged in conversation concerning the child, interrogating him in such manner as to elicit answers not always agreeing with previous statements and evidently alarming him. This was suspicious. The little girl was taken aside and examined. She said she was an orphan, and had been taken from an asylum in New York by this man; that her hair was light and her complexion brunette; that this man told her he was going to the South with her, where, as his adopted child, she would have a good home; that black hair was preferred in the South, and prettier than hers, and that he had taken her to a barber and had her hair dyed black. He also told her that if she would allow him to put some yellow dye on her skin that her complexion would become much whiter in a few days and that he had put the stain on. On hearing these statements the girl was taken charge of by the captain, and potash, soap and water being applied, the dyes were taken off and the light hair and light complexion brought to light. The pretended master was seized by the excited passengers, who were about to deal with him summarily, but it was finally arranged to lock him up in a stateroom until the boat should land. In the meantime the boat had passed St. Joseph, and when a few miles below that town rounded to take on wood. At this point, how or in what manner is not known, the border ruffian escaped from the boat, leaving his baggage behind. The girl was taken by the captain of the boat to New Orleans and placed in one of the orphan asylums in that city.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

Gov. Pickens and the Ports at Charleston.

Gov. Pickens, of South Carolina, was serenaded in Charleston on Friday evening, 21st., and in returning thanks, said:

Fellow-citizens, allow me to say to you that I hope and trust I am in possession of information that, perhaps, there may be no appeal to force on the part of the federal authorities. [Cheers.] But if I am mistaken in this, at least as far as I am concerned, we are prepared to meet any and every issue. I hope and trust that under existing circumstances there will be no imprudence—no rash appeals to counsels caught under the impulse of false rumors; that we will prove to the world that we are not only free and independent, but that we are entitled to be so by our virtues and our character. The convention in all human probability, will, in a few days, send the ordinance to Washington, which proclaims you to be, as you have a right to be, a free and independent republic. [Applause.] And until they present the claims of South Carolina to your forts and your public places, now in possession of the federal government, it is our duty to sustain that convention by showing that we are ready to await a free and fair demand. But if, in the meantime, there is any attempt to increase the forces that now garrison them, so far as I am concerned, it shall not be done without an appeal to arms.

[Loud and prolonged cheering.]

I sincerely desire that so far as I am concerned, we shall triumphantly go through this great controversy without an appeal to arms. But, if it be necessary to vindicate the independence of my country, I vow to you here, that all the power that I have shall be exerted to maintain to the last extremity the independence of South Carolina. [Great applause.]

DIARIES FOR 1861.—A fine assortment just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Diaries should be in more general use. The young man in particular should keep a Diary in his pocket and note down something every day in the year. A good thought or a good action carefully noted down every day during 1861 might produce good fruit in after life.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character. *

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 2, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES, ATTACHMENTS, SUMMONS, SUBPENAS, SCHOOL ORDERS, LEASES FOR HOUSES, COMMON BONDS, WARRANTS, ATTACHT EXECUTIONS, EXECUTIONS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION B'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Card, by Henry T. White.
☞ Notice, by Agricultural Society.
☞ Last Notice, by Levi Westbrook.
☞ Constant employment, by J. M. Miller.
☞ Optical Glasses &c., by J. Weichselbaum.

THE NEWS.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:—"It seems that the report that Hon. David Wilmot had been selected by the President elect to become a member of his Cabinet is erroneous. Mr. Wilmot has paid a visit to Springfield, but he is not to be in the Cabinet.—Hon Wm. L. Dayton, of New Jersey, has been fixed upon as a representative of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey section of the Confederacy in the Government, and he and Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, are the only two members of the future Cabinet yet positively determined on."

—The last lot of assets belonging to the broken Lancaster Bank were sold in that city on Friday last. Judgment notes and stocks, amounting to $241,002 64 due the Bank, sold for less than $18,000. In addition to this, seven small brick houses in Philadelphia were also sold, which averaged some $2,000 each, thus redeeming some $32,000 of the Lancaster Bank notes.—$150,000 of the notes are still in circulation. These will be utterly worthless to those who hold them, as this was the last sale of the assets of the institution.

—Union meetings are being held throughout the South. In Baltimore lately one was held, composed of merchants, members of the bar, and other prominent citizens. Its object was to devise such measures as would be necessary to defend the honor of Maryland in this crisis. In Memphis, Tennessee, an immense and enthusiastic Union meeting was held on Thursday evening. Resolutions were offered favoring a Southern Convention, and opposing separate State secession.

—The special committee of the Senate on the condition of the Union is unable to recommend any compromise for the consideration of Congress, and will report their inability to the Senate at an early day. Numerous propositions and compromises were offered, but the committee rejected them all.

—The second Wednesday in February is the day fixed by law for counting the electoral vote in Congress, and declaring the election of President and Vice President of the U. States. A special despatch to *The Press* on Saturday says "it is now openly asserted, that a plan is under consideration to defeat if it may be, the action of the law, by the refusal of the Senate to meet the House of Representatives, and participate in counting and declaring the vote.

—The President has declined to receive the South Carolina Commissioners in their official capacity, but says he will receive them as citizens of the United States, or as individuals. In no way, he says, can he recognize any foreign embassy coming from one of the American States.

—About seventy-five Border State Congressmen met in caucus on Friday night last. Senator Crittenden presided. Several propositions of compromise were offered and discussed until a late hour when they were referred to a committee of one from each of the fourteen States represented, to report at a future meeting.

—A despatch from Charleston on the 29th states that the Collector of the Port of that city had made report to the Disunion Convention that all the officers of the customs under him had entered the service of the State.—The duties collected are to be handed over to the Governor of the State, for safe keeping until the President demands them, when the first blood may be spilt.

—The House Select Committee on the Crisis on the 27th rejected Mr. Rust's proposition, which has long been under consideration, by a vote of 12 against 15, all the Republicans, and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, voting in the negative. This proposition was for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, slavery south of it to be protected while in a Territorial condition, but the States formed on either side to be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people may determine.

—The despatch from Charleston relative to Major Anderson's movements, created an intense and feverish interest in Congress and throughout the city.

—On Monday 24th, Mr. Douglas introduced a Joint Resolution into the Senate proposing amendments to the Constitution, with a view of restoring peace and preserving the Union.

The Abolitionists.

We begin to fear that the large conservative majority of the Republicans will be swallowed up by the Abolitionists, who by their cunning have placed themselves at the head of the Republican party. Every day we have new evidences that the conservative vote of the Opposition have no controlling influence in the expression of the sentiments of the party. The *leaders* of the Republican party in Pennsylvania and in every other State in the Union, are Abolitionists and Disunionists in disguise,—and all their movements, public and private, have the effect of not only irritating the South, but also of exciting to riot and bloodshed the masses of the North. From our independent stand-point, we see that the people,—North and South, East and West, have been driven to the brink of destruction, and unless a speedy change takes place in the sentiments and *actions* of the people of the whole Union, a few weeks or months may find us in arms, not against a foreign foe, but neighbor against neighbor in bloody conflict. The Disunionist of the South, and the Abolitionists of the North are digging our graves—shall we, without making an effort to save ourselves, be buried alive?

OUR IMPROVEMENT.—Friends, how do you like our improvements? We think we hear those whose eyes are not as good as they used to be, exclaim, first rate! Still, our paper does not present the appearance it will in the course of two or three weeks—the sheet is not in as good proportion and of as good quality as we intend it shall be. We are now large enough to give all the important news, and a more general variety of reading matter than we could with our small sheet. *And now is the time for every body in the county to subscribe for a good family newspaper*—only $1,50 a year—75 cents for six months, or fifty cents for three months, *in advance.*

A FRIENDLY AND LAST NOTICE!—After first week of January Court we *shall commence striking from our subscription* list the names of all in arrears who have not given any attention to our repeated calls for assistance. We must pay the cash or its equivalent to get our paper ready for subscribers, and we of course shall expect them as honest men to deal with us in the same way. Those who have, and those who have promised to help us at January Court, have our warmest thanks for their evidences of friendship.

"Secession is Rebellion."

Thus said Douglas to the very face of the fire-eaters. At Norfolk, at Memphis, and at Mobile, with thousands of the secessionists in his eye, the dauntless Senator told them to their teeth that "*Secession is Rebellion!*" Had Douglas been elected, this whole secession movement would have been squelched at the beginning; with his known courage, far seeing Statesmanship and the army of Union men North and South to back him, he would have but to command obedience to the Laws and the Constitution to be obeyed.

THE WEAPONS OF DEATH.—Amidst the general depression of business at the North, in consequence of the country's troubles, says the Hartford *Times*, there is one branch of manufacturing industry which is stimulated, not depressed, by the crisis. We refer to the manufacture of firearms. The demand South for rifles and pistols is exceedingly brisk; and Colt's Pistol Factory, which had not been fully employed during the two months preceding the election, is now driven to its full capacity. We learn that 3000 pistols a day are turned out—finished and complete. Sharp's Rifle Factory is also full of business, and hard at work to meet large orders. Cotton, woollen and knitting factories are curtailing business, all of our work-shops feel the effects of the anti-slavery war, but the firearm factories are making hay in this the cloudiest of times.

Sensible.

More sensible words we have not recently met with than these from the Lowell *Patriot*:—"When negro slavery is abolished, it will probably be done, not by Congress, not by the Legislatures of the free States, but by the slave States themselves. It is *their* business, not ours, and the less we have to say and do about it, the better. We have no use for 'three millions of a degraded and inferior race,' and if we had them here, *their* condition would not be improved, either intellectually, socially, or politically."

THE PENN'A. LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature convened on yesterday.—The Governor's message will be given in our next. As both Houses are Opposition and hundreds of applicants for places on hand, considerable boring will be done, and perhaps an entire new set of officers elected. We shall keep our readers booked up in all the important business brought before either House.

CONGRESS.—A large number of the members have been visiting their homes during the holidays. They will all be at their posts this week, and we may expect some earnest efforts to be made to save the Union from destruction.

☞ The New Year came in with a clear sun, may the year '61 be as bright and cheerful.

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

Important News From Charleston.

Fort Moultrie Abandoned.—The Guns Spiked and Gun Carriages Burned.—Rumored Design to Blow Up the Fort.—The Garrison in Fort Sumter.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.

Fort Moultrie was last night evacuated by Maj. Anderson, who first spiked the guns.—Only four soldiers were left in charge.

The troops were all conveyed to Fort Sumter. This movement has created intense excitement, and the Convention is now in secret session.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—12½ o'clock.—Maj. Anderson states that he evacuated Fort Moultrie in order to allay the discussion about that post, and at the same time to strengthen his own position.

Several military companies of this city have been ordered out, and a collision is not improbable.

The military have been ordered out to protect the magazines and arsenals in this vicinity.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Evening.—I have just had an interview with Captain Foster, now in command at Fort Moultrie, and he says that Maj. Anderson has acted on his own responsibility. Fort Moultrie has not been set on fire, and is still held by Captain Foster, who is in command of a few regulars.

The Governor has been tendered to-day troops from Georgia, Alabama, and different portions of South Carolina, and many companies may be here to-morrow.

Special Cabinet Meeting Last Night.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Administration having received a despatch relative to Major Anderson's movement, a Cabinet meeting was immediately called, which remained in session for several hours, and adjourned till 3 o'clock to-night.

Later from Charleston.

The Palmetto Flag Raised Over the Custom House and Post Office—Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in Possession of the Rebels!—Doings of the Rebel Convention—Ordinance for the Organization of a Southern Confederacy.

CHARLESTON Dec. 28.

The Palmetto flag was raised only yesterday afternoon over the Custom House, Post Office and at Castle Pinckney. A large military force went over last night to take Fort Moultrie.

SECOND DISPATCH.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Fort Moultrie was taken possession of last night at 8 o'clock.—The Charleston Convention yesterday passed an ordinance authorizing the Governor to receive ambassadors, consuls and agents from foreign powers; and to appoint similar agents, *with the advice and consent of the Senate*, to make treaties to be ratified by the Senate; and all other officers not provided for by the State Constitution. It also provides for an executive council of four persons to act in conjunction with the Lieutenant Governor, to advise with the Governor. The members of the council to be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Rhett spoke on the report of the committee who had in consideration the address of the people of the Southern States; also on the ordinance forming a Southern Confederacy. Mr. Rhett said the object was a speedy organization, and a permanent protection of the rights of the South. He recommended a double number of representatives in the general convention to adopt articles of confederation for a provisional government.

Mr. Memminger said that at the secret session yesterday the Committee to whom was referred the resolutions regarding citizenship, reported that every person resident in South Carolina at the time of secession, whether born residents or naturalized, should be declared citizens of South Carolina until death, unless a foreign residence be established, or they had not declared their intention of expatriation; also all free whites from within the territory or outside, whose fathers were then citizens; also all persons of any one of *the United States who, within twelve months* after the secession, shall reside within South Carolina with the intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance; also the citizens of other States coming after the expiration of a year after secession to actually reside, seven month's residence and oath of allegiance.

Peaceable Occupation of Fort Moultrie.

No Collision—The Excitement Subsiding.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.—Captain Humphrey, *U. S. A., still holds* possession of the Arsenal.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are occupied by the State troops under instructions from the Governor of the State, to hold peaceable possession of these forts, and for the purpose of protecting the Government property.

Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were held by about twelve men, who peaceably surrendered.

There was no collision, and none was anticipated when the troops left the city to garrison these forts. The excitement is subsiding.

Alarm and Excitement in Georgia.

Rumored Rising of the Slaves—An Insurrection Anticipated—Planters Preparing to Send their Wives and Children to the North.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The following dispatch, dated at Macon, Ga., on Thursday, Dec. 27, reached a Georgian gentleman here last night, who has allowed me to copy it:

"Rumors of a rising among the slaves in the south-western part of the State prevail here. It is impossible to say, with certainty, whether an insurrection has really taken place, or is only threatened. The greatest care is taken to keep the matter secret, but most exaggerated reports are whispered about *in this town to day.* There is certainly much excitement among the negroes everywhere, and the occasional rumor of fighting at Charleston makes them restless and dangerous. I am told that some planters are hastily getting all things ready to send their wives and young children to the North."

The Charleston Arsenal Occupied by the State —Troops—Military Preparations.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 30.—The South Carolina troops took possession of the arsenal in this city to-day, containing many thousand stand of arms and military stores.

The military preparations are actively and zealously progressing.

Volunteers have tendered there and from several of the Southern States, and among them are officers of the army and navy, and West Point graduates.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Cabinet is falling to pieces. Secretary Floyd resigned to-day, and the President immediately accepted his resignation. It is rumored that Secretaries Thompson of the Interior, and Thomas of the Treasury will also resign.

The ground assigned in Secretary Floyd's *letter of resignation was the refusal* or delay of the President to consent to an order withdrawing the troops from Fort Sumpter.

Senator Crittenden will propose his resolutions to-morrow in the Senate, as a direct proposition to be submitted to a vote of the people of the United States. The same will be offered in the House, and a bill for the payment of the expenses of taking the vote will also be offered.

Mass Meeting at Pittsburg.

The Resistance Movement Deprecated.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 27.—An immense meeting of citizens was held to-day in the street, opposite the Court House, relative to the removal of ordnance from the Allegheny Arsenal to the Southern forts.

Gen. Wm. Robinson presided.

Several speeches were delivered; among others, by Gen. J. K. Moorehead, the member of Congress from this district.

Several resolutions were adopted, by an almost unanimous vote, declaring the loyalty of the citizens of Pittsburg to the Union, and their ability to defend themselves against the enemies of the Union; deprecating any interferance with the shipment of arms under the orders of the Government, however inopportune or impolitic the order may be; and deploring the existence of the state of things and the connection of frauds with the Administration of important departments of the public service, as having shaken the confidence of the people of the free States.

Also the following resolution:

Resolved, That while Pennsylvania is on the guard at the Federal capitol it is her especial duty to look to the fidelity of her sons, and in that view we call on our President, as citizens of this Commonwealth to see that the Republic receives no detriment at his hands. It behooves the President to purge his Cabinet of every man known to give aid and comfort to, or in any wise countenancing the revolt of any of the States against the authority of the Constitution and the laws of the Union.

A despatch from Hon. Robert McKnight was read, asking the people to make no further resistance, but ask for a suspension of the *shipment of the guns until further advice* from Washington was read and approved.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A special despatch to *The Press* dated Dec. 30, says:—"The adoption yesterday, in the House Committee of Thirty-three, of a proposition recommending the passage, by Congress, of an enabling act to admit New Mexico as a slave State, has induced new hope that the spirit of compromise may yet prevail. Seven Republicans voted for it. The vote of the Republicans in its favor was regarded as an indication that the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to California, protecting slavery south of that line, would ultimately be agreed to by their whole party."

—Kappa, correspondent of *The Press*, writes Dec. 30:—"We cannot any longer conceal the fact that the Southern representatives, with a few honorable exceptions, will not listen to the voice of reconciliation and peace, and, on the other hand, I fear that some of the Republicans are just as unwilling to sacrifice on the altar of the Union their partisan feeling. Thus, we have little or no hope that anything can be done by the present Congress."

Constant fears are entertained of a rising of the slaves in most of the Southern States. These fears, whether *real or imaginary, are producing* universal alarm in those States.

A correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*, under date of Dec. 29, says:—"The President is engaged in preparing a special message, which will be communicated to Congress on Monday, setting forth all the facts connected with the affairs now transpiring at Charleston, and also the facts in regard to the South Carolina commissioners, for Congress to take such action in the premises as they may deem proper. Monday will be an eventful day in our history.—Look out for an explosion."

The same correspondent says:—"Judge Douglas is trying to get the floor at the earliest opportunity. He will take bold and decisive grounds, having now enough material upon which to build. He will be true to himself."

COST OF A SECESSION ARMY.—If the Southern States do not find out how much their armies are going to cost them, it will not be the fault of Northern calculators. The Yankees have set their cyphering powers to work, and have reached some results which must be rather appalling to the men who are to support the secession armies. For instance the military bill of South Carolina has been published. Taking the rate of payment which it proposes the New York Commercial has calculated the wages of ten thousand men for one year. It makes them $2,567,324. It thus comments: This does not include the cost of a single gun, pistol, sword, cannon, pound of powder, etc., articles essential to military pre-eminence, and costing a round sum, which would carry the above total considerably above $3,000,000.

Nor is anything said of the cast of forts, barracks, camp equipage and other important items, that will "push on the columns of figures to the amount of many millions.

We neglected to mention in our estimate the first cost of musicians. As these will generally be colored persons, of course the deaths by causality, by flood, or in the field, of any such member of the "regular army" will be a proper charge for the "nation" to pay, and as these fellows will rate at $1,500 campaign prices, the nation incurs a farther liability not reducible to exact terms.

DIED,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, son of Prof. I. D. and Caroline K. Rupp, was born Dec. 18th, 1855, in Cumberland county, Pa., died *suddenly* in Philadelphia, Dec. 17th, 1860, aged 25 years.

The deceased escaped, *three times, narrowly, fatal* accidents. His mother, was for some months past impressed by presentiment, that her first-born son George would die from some unforseen accident. Truly, has she realized, in this case, what one of old experienced: "For the thing which I greatly feared is come upon me. I was not in safety, neither had I rest; neither was I quiet, yet trouble came."—Job, 3: 25, 26.

George's mind was singularly exercised for days. A few hours before the fatal accident, he spoke to his mother, feelingly of a departed brother, who died when a child, twelve years ago. He expressed a hope, to meet his brother Calvin in Heaven. Weeping, he left his parents' house, after 12 o'clock, on business in the city—having promised his sisters to meet them at 9 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Wm. Bevens, in Franklin street, where they had gone to spend the afternoon and evening; while on his way there, he attempted to step on the front platform of a city passenger car, *missed his footing, fell, and was so* badly injured, that he died in less than twenty minutes! His corpse was carried to the residence of his parents, No. 528, N. 19th St. On Thursday, the 20th, his remains were deposited in the *Monument Cemetery* of Philadelphia. Rev. S. H. Gitsy, performed funeral services.

The deceased was a young man of great promise. Generous to all, even to a fault. Mysterious are the ways of Providence. Darkness veils this dispensation. Hereafter, this visitation will be clearly understood, as one of mercy, and not displeasure from Him to whom all should bow in perfect submission. Yet it is natural

"When we asunder part,
It gives us inward pain;
Though we shall still be join'd in heart,
And hope to meet again."

"Although affliction cometh not forth of the dust, neither doth trouble spring out of the ground; yet man is born *unto* trouble, as the sparks fly upward."—Job, 5, 6, 7.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT TO ALL WHO WANT IT.—Send your address, with three cent stamp, to J. M. MILLER, Newville, Pa.
Jan. 2, 1861-3t.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A regular annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, will be held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, of the January Court, (16th.)
By order of the society,
R. McDIVITT, Sec'y.
Jan. 2, 1861.

BRIEF ITEMS OF NEWS.

HENRY M. FULLER, Esq., prominent in the Opposition party, died in Philadelphia on the morning of the 26th ult., by typhoid fever.

TEXAS.—Gov. Sam. Houston has issued his proclamation for an extra session of the Texas Legislature, which is to assemble on the 21st this month to consider the present crisis.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that the late election for delegates to the Secession Convention, in that city, developed the existence of a strong minority, who are opposed to the precipitate course of the Secession leaders. The ultra Secessionists barely escaped defeat.

DEATH OF RALPH FARNHAM.—Ralph Farnham, said to have been the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died on the 25th ult, at Acton, Maine, having reached the very advanced age of one hundred and four years, and having up to the time of his death full possession of his mental faculties.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Ex-Governor Aikin of South Carolina, the largest slaveholder in the State, opposes secession.

VIRGINIA.—Gov. Letcher has completed his message. He is in favor of a central confederacy if the cotton States secede, and against a State Convention.

MURDER AND LYNCHING.—J. A. Trice, of Henderson county, Tenn., was murdered on Saturday, by his slave Sam. He was about to chastise the negro, who threw him to the ground and cut his throat. A jury of twelve slaveholders sentenced him to be hung, and it was done forthwith.

☞ The Wisconsin State *Journal*, publishes a supplement of fourteen large newspaper pages of fine type, being a list of lands forfeited in that State for non-payment of taxes.

SINGUAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—Col. William Early, an old and respectable citizen of Washington county, Tenn., died suddenly on the 11th instant. He had been salting down some pork, and cut his hand slightly against a bone, from which mortification and death ensued.

☞ It is estimated that locomotive engines annually consume the wood from 150,000 acres of land; in twenty years equal to 3,000,000 of acres. Pennsylvania can furnish coal—to prevent this frightful waste of timber—with advantage to herself, and to the economical management of railroads.

☞ The Post Office Department continues to receive the resignations of the South Carolina postmasters, who give as a reason, that they are out of the Union.

☞ The address proposing a Convention of the border slave States at Baltimore, meets with general approval from the Representatives therefrom, and has already obtained numerous signatures.

☞ Senator Baker, of Oregon, was publicly received by his friends in Springfield, Ill., on the 27th. In an address, occupying three quarters of an hour in its delivery, he expressed the earnest devotion of himself and his constituents to the Union; scouted the idea of an independent Pacific republic, and declared emphatically that the Union would be preserved, and the Federal laws executed both North and South. His remarks were warmly applauded.

A PROPHECY IN PART FULFILLED.—Hague, who professes to be an astrologer, wrote, in his "Voice of the Stars," on the 1st of August, 1858:—"Secretary Cobb will have a harder time of it in counting Uncle Sam's money than any Secretary during the last thirty-six or thirty-seven years. When he quits the office, the Treasury will be filled with borrowed gold and the country at war."

OFFICE OF A ROCKY MOUNTAIN PAPER.—The *Rocky Mountain News* is the leading newspaper of that gold region. A graceful festoon of revolvers hangs over the sanctum table, within reach of the editor, and three ominous looking guns rest in the corner.—Descending to the composing and press room, is found each man quietly at work in his proper place, with "something that would shoot" lying near him.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ILLINOIS.—The Democratic State Committee of Illinois have called a State Convention, to be held in Springfield, on the 16th of January, to confer as to the existing national crisis, and to adopt some some line of policy relative thereto.

☞ *Such is the crowded state of the Paris* thoroughfares that during the past year, five thousand persons have been wounded and seven hundred killed by the vehicles of all kinds which fill the streets, and render the crossing of the latter almost impossible to pedestrians. The creation of the underground railways, and of crossing bridges for foot passengers, is proposed, and will probably be decided upon.

☞ Considerable excitement existed at Pittsburg, for several days, caused by a shipment of the munitions of war from that place to the south. It turns out however that the movement was ordered by the Secretary of War to supply ordinance, &c., to two new forts just finished at Ship Island, Louisiana, and Galveston Texas.

☞ A few nights ago, the orchestra of the Mobile Theatre struck up "Yankee Doodle," when a general hiss from all parts of the house greeted the performers, which was persisted in until they were obliged to stop.

☞ The suffering in the South, and the derangement in money matters, are answered by the holders of the immense quantities of grain now stored in the Western States, by the response that they can furnish any supplies for bullion. Heavy orders have been sent from the Southwestern States to Chicago for grain, and to Cincinnati for pork. Holders have been requested to draw for their pay, but in every case the response has been, send us the gold and we will send you the produce. Ought not this fact alone teach our Southern friends the folly of attempting to establish non-intercourse laws?

☞ *A heavy fraud has been committed* on the Government, by the abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department amounting to $871,000. W. W. Russel, a government contractor, and a chief clerk of the Department are implicated and have been imprisoned in Washington, to await a hearing. The bonds have not yet been recovered.

☞ Gen. Scott says that Fort Moultrie is not the strongest fortification, but Fort Sumpter is, and that 200 men can hold it against all South Carolina, and 600 men can defy the world.

AN ELEVATED WEDDING.—A wedding in "high life" took place in Philadelphia last week. A romantic couple were married in the steeple of Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Dec. 31.—Flour $6 25@5 37½; sales of Fancy and Pennsylvania at $5 75@6 50; some 1000 barrels sold, mostly for City use. Rye Flour 36c. Corn Meal, at $2,74.

Wheat is dull at $1 28@1 33 for Red, and 1 35@1 40 for White; 4500 bushels sold. Corn sells at 62c; new at 55@56; 3000 bushels sold. Oats nothing doing; 32@32½ for Delaware and 34c for Pennsylvania; 4,500 bus. sold.

Seeds—Clover dull at $5 25@5 50. Timothy $2 50.—Flax seed $1 40@1 50. Barley and Malt nothing doing.

MARRIED,

By David Snare, Esq., at the Hotel of Val. Crouse, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Monday, the 31st day of Dec. 1860, Mr. WM. BURNS to Miss MARGARET MALLSEID, both of Hunt. co., Pa.

On Christmas Eve, 24th ult., by Rev. J. A. Coleman, Prof. JAMES W. HUGHES, of Hancock, Md., and Miss SALLIE M. CRESSWELL, daughter of Maj. Jacob Cresswell, of Cassville, Hunt. Co., Pa.

On the 4th ult., by Rev. A. M. Barnitz, Mr. ROBT. CONRAD and Miss ELIZABETH WALLSMITH, both of West township.

On the 19th, by the same, Mr. J. C. MCCLOSKEY and Miss MARGARETTA PAINTER, of Greenwood Furnace, Hunt. Co.

On the 20th, by the same, Mr. JOHN SELL, of Blair Co., and Miss SUSAN ISENBERG, of Henderson township, Hunt. Co.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOSHUA AURAND to Miss SARAH J. HUGHES, both from Yellow Springs, Blair Co.

On the 18th ult., by Rev. J. K. Brioker, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN HALL, of Oneida tp., and Miss ELIZABETH HETRICK, of Henderson tp.

On the 20th, by the same, Mr. SAMUEL HETRICK and Miss ELIZABETH RUPERT, both of Henderson tp.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, D. JOHNSON GRAHAM, Esq., and Miss AMANDA TAYLOR, all of Dublin tp.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. J. G. Holmes, Mr. JAMES SMILEY and Miss MARY HARE, all of Henderson tp.

On the 26th ult., at the Jackson Hotel, by Rev. Matthew Crowmiller, Mr. ALFRED W. HALSTON, of Centre Co., and Miss SARAH R. HUTCHISON, of Hunt. Co.

J. WEICHSELBAUM,
OPTICIAN AND OCULIST
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of HUNTINGDON and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at the Exchange Hotel, where he offers for sale

SPECTACLES,

OF EVERY VARIETY, SIZE AND QUALITY. A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal and parabola ground flint Glasses, of his own manufacture.

He would particularly call the attention of the public to his Spectacles for *NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS*, and *for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract* of the eye, and to his new kind of Glasses and Conservers of the sight, made of the best flint and uzuro Glasses.—Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. *The qualities are to* be found in his Glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

The very best BRAZILIAN PEBBLE and MOUNTAIN CRYSTAL so universally proved to be far superior to any other Glass. Also, MICROSCOPES, SPY AND QUIZZING GLASSES of every size and quality; TELESCOPES, MAGNIFING AND OPERA GLASSES, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the Optical line, not mentioned.

☞ OPTICAL and other *Instruments* and Glasses, carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select *Glasses to suit the vision* of the person, as he sees them, upon the first trial.

☞ He will remain in this place during the Jan. Court, FIRST WEEK, and those in want of the above articles *will please give him a call.*

☞ He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞ The very best EYE-WATER and the best SPECTACLE Glasses always for sale. [Jan. 2

LAST NOTICE.—All who have unsettled accounts with the subscriber of months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 14th DAY OF JANUARY, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All the defendant's right, title and interest, in 7 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, having thereon erected one stone house, two stories high 24 by 30 feet, one plank house, one-and-a-half stories high, 16 by 24 feet; two log houses, 18 by 30 feet, one fulling mill, three stories high, 25 by 42 feet, and one sawmill. Also, 34 acres of timber land situate in same township. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Hertzler.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Scottsville, Huntingdon county, adjoining lot of Saml. L. Glasgow on the west, lot of Hampson's heirs on the south-east having thereon erected one frame store house. Also—one lot of ground in the same town, adjoining lot of A. S. Stephens on the east, and Dan'l. Heck on the west, having thereon erected a frame stable. Also—one lot of ground, situate in the same town, adjoining lot of Wm. Harper on the east, lot of Darius Doyle on the east and fronting on Hudson street, having thereon erected a two story frame house with a basement story, one frame shop, and a frame stable. Also—100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Springfield township, adjoining lands of Jesse Ritter on the north, Jacob Baker on the south, Datton Lane on the west, and land of deft. on the east, about 70 acres of which is cleared. Also—150 acres more or less, situate in Springfield township, adjoining land of deft. on the west, land of J. Booher on the north, land of Jacob Baker on the south, and Black Log Mountain on the east, having thereon erected a two story house 20 by 24 feet, with a back wing 14 by 26 feet; one log and stone barn 26 by 56 feet, with other outbuildings, about 80 acres of which is cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benedict Stevens.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 180 acres of land, more or less, situate in Clay township, on the waters of Sinking Hill Creek, about 150 acres of which is cleared, and having thereon erected a frame house, log barn, and saw mill, with other improvements. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Matthew Corbin.

ALSO—One lot of ground, situate in Carbon township, in the town of Dudley, having thereon erected a plank house, two stories high, stone basement, about 18 by 40 feet, with a back wing two stories high, about 14 by 20 feet, all well finished, painted brown, a frame stable *about 18 by 20 feet, and other outbuildings.* Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David S Berkstresser, trading under the firm of David S. Berkstresser & Co.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that certain tract of land warranted in the name of Joseph Frank, situate in Cromwell township, containing 257 acres, more or less, being *patented* land, and bounded on the north and east by land of Simon *Gratz, on the south by lands of Enos McMullin, and west* by Hileman and others, and has thereon erected a log barn and other outbuildings and about 100 acres more or less, cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. Henry Dell.

ALSO—Two lots of ground, situate in the addition of Broad Top City, being No. 13 and 14, fronting on Broad street 40 feet, and 60 feet on Spruce street, and 80 feet on Hazlett street, having thereon erected a frame house one-and-a-half stories high. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Ketzman.

ALSO—327 acres of land, more or less, situate in Dublin township, bounded on the south by land of Amos Potts, on the west by land of Manson Bigains, on the north-west by land of Samuel Campbell, on the north by land of Powell Mull and Wm. Climans, about 75 acres

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Mrs. Dr. Dorry has our thanks for about three quarts of very fine cranberries.—Mrs. Valentine Crouse, for a very fine cake.—Mrs. Jacob Weaver, for several feet of prime sausage, apple butter and jams. All wholesome food for printers.

☞ An article in the Philadelphia papers of Friday last, makes mention of the Member of the House of Representatives from this county.—If not true, he is grossly misrepresented and should vindicate himself. If true, his constituents are being misrepresented, and it would be but justice to both parties that an investigation should establish which is misrepresented. We call his attention to it, that he may do himself justice.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—We refer our readers to a descriptive advertisement of the above Work in another column. It comes highly recommended as supplying a public want, in offering in a compact, portable form, plain simple Rules for every Calculation required for ordinary business.—To the man who has so far out-grown his schooling as to feel rusty when called up for work or estimates out of the line of his every day transactions, it affords the clue most readily and conveniently; while to one deficient in all but the rudiments of a mathematical education, its lucid Rules and Examples are sufficient to enable him to solve every question presenting itself in any but extraordinary business transactions. As a handy book of reference it is invaluable, and may be relied on as good authority. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

CHRISTMAS.—This great day, prayed for, for weeks by millions of children, came and passed away as usual. In the ancient borough, everybody, the children excepted, appeared to be unusually quiet. Some of our good citizens had their turkey roasts, others had beef and cabbage, others pork and crout. At this writing we cannot remember what we had, but are very sure we had not a turkey. Yesterday we had a turkey, a small one to be sure, but large enough for a printer. It was made a present to us by a gentleman farmer, in consideration of our kindness in giving him fifty cents before we could say it was our own. If we did have to pay for it, we had the pleasure of helping to eat it, which is more than some of our citizens can say who bought fat gobblers, put them into their coops, but lost them between two days. Somebody has been living high at a small expense for some weeks past, for we hear almost daily of turkeys and chickens missing from hen coops,

ANOTHER CURE FOR DIPTHERIA.—The following remedy for this disease, from the *New York Examiner*, which has been used by eminent physicians, the writer says was never known to fail when promptly and properly applied. We insert it for the benefit of the medical fraternity and community generally:—

"Diptheria in its early stages, may be recognized by any person of ordinary capacity, by two marked symtoms; the sensation of a bone or hard substance in the throat, rendering swallowing difficult and painful, and a marked fœtor, or unpleasant smell of the breath, the result of its putrefactive tendency. On the appearance of these symtoms, if the patient is old enough to do so, give a piece of gum camphor, of the size of a marrowfat pea, and let it be retained in the mouth, swallowing slowly the saliva charged with it until it is all gone.—In an hour or so give another, and at the end of another a third; a fourth is not usually be required, but if the pain and unpleasant breath are not removed, it may be used two or three times more, at little longer intervals, say two hours. If the child is young, powder the camphor, which can be done by adding a drop or two of spirits of alcohol to it, and mix it with an equal quantity of powdered loaf sugar, or better, powdered rock candy, and blow it through a quill or tube into its throat, depressing the tongue with the haft of a spoon. Two or three applications will relieve. Some recommend powdered aloes, or pellitory with the camphor, but observation and experience have satisfied us, that the camphor is sufficient alone. It acts probably by its virtue as a diffusible stimulant, and antiseptic qualities."

Wide Awakes Turning Soldiers.

We see by the Pittsburg papers that the officers of the recent Wide-Awake organizations of Allegheny county held a meeting in the city of Pittsburg a few days ago, and after some discussion the following resolution, offered by Gen. Negley, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the meeting recommend to all the Wide-Awake companies of Allegheny county an immediate organization under the militia laws of Pennsylvania, each company to elect two delegates to meet in convention for the purpose of perfecting a military organization.

Our Huntingdon co. Wide-Awakes should not be behind time in organizing for the conflict. But *we fear* the Wide-Awake enthusiasm has been "played out," and that it would be impossible to get the b'hoys to "do so again."

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1861, only 3 cents, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. George Hartley, for many years an honest and quiet citizen of this place, died very suddenly on Tuesday last. He had enjoyed good health to within but a few moments of his death. He was sitting on a chair giving a small boy some attention, when he suddenly fell forward upon the floor and almost instantly expired.

Union Meeting.

A large meeting of the friends of the Union, irrespective of party, was held by the people of Alexandria and vicinity, on Saturday evening 22d ult.—John Porter Sr. was called to the chair, and David R. Wilson chosen Secretary. The President in a neat address stated the object of the meeting.—Messrs. Charles Porter, John Bisbin, John W. Swoope, John G. Stewart, and Geo. B. Young were appointed a committee to report preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Resolutions being read and amended were adopted by the unanimous voice of the meeting and are as follows:

WHEREAS, We believe the South has just cause for complaint, and it is impossible to foretell the ruin and destruction of the Union, it behooves every well-wisher of his country to exert what influence he may have to prevent so dreadful a calamity from befalling our beloved and hitherto prosperous country.

Resolved, That we recommend to our State Legislature to repeal all laws now on the Statute book of Pennsylvania that are unconstitutional, or contrary to the laws of the United States that would, in any way, prevent the owners of slaves from recovering their property.

Resolved, That we recommend to other States which have passed laws that are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, to have them repealed immediately.

Resolved, That, when all laws that are unconstitutional and obnoxious to the South have been repealed, and they still insist secession, we will be under the painful necessity of adopting the emphatic words of Gen. Jackson, "The Union must be preserved."

Resolved, That we do not use this strong language as a threat, or menacing against our brethren in the South, but from a love of our country and her Constitution formed by our fathers and sealed with their blood.

On motion *Resolved*, That a copy of the above be submitted for publication in the county papers.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CASSVILLE, Dec. 31, 1860.

DEAR GLOBE, Ere this is launched before the world, the year 1860 will have passed away. What we have heard, seen, known, and felt, during the year just about closing, it is unnecessary for me to speak. We are all familiarly acquainted with the troubles now agitating and distracting our common country from centre to circumference. When we call back to memory what has transpired within the present year, can we not exclaim, Wonderful! Here, we do not hear much of what is going on in the world, consequently, we are not as well posted as we might be, but sufficient is known to draw opinions from those who feel at all interested in the present aspect of affairs. Quite a difference of opinion, however, has been expressed. Some go in for immediate action on the part of our present Chief Executive, while others, more conciliatory in their views, hold that he is pursuing an honest, upright, and prudent course. To the latter, I beg leave to enter my protest. The former, I pronounce disloyal in the extreme. What would become of us, were we to be thrown into civil war and bloodshed? May the Almighty divert the scheme, and in dispensing His goodness throughout our land, may He cause the leaders to see the error of their ways, and bring them speedily back to repentance for their treasonable designs.

Although the country is being distracted by the cry of disunion, the young folks about here (at least, some of them) seem bent on *consolidation*, and in my reportorial capacity, it becomes my pleasant duty to announce the following:—

MARRIED.—On Christmas Eve, 24th inst., by Rev. J. A. Coleman, PROF. JAMES W. HUGHES, of Hancock, Md., Principal of Cassville Seminary, and Miss SALLIE M. CRESSWELL, daughter of Major Jacob Cresswell, of Cassville, Hunt. co., Pa.

To wish the happy couple a long, prosperous, and happy life, would only be reiterating what hundreds have already done, and to which we add—Amen. We congratulate the Professor upon the choice he has made, and extend to him the right ☞ of old bachelorhood, notwithstanding he has left our circle for one more congenial to a man of refined manners and feelings. We hope the Prof. and his lovely bride may find the connubial bliss all that their fancy pictured, and may their expectations be fully realized,

Oh! married love!—each heart shall own,
Where two congenial souls unite
Thy golden chains inlaid with down,
Thy lamp with heaven's own splendor bright.

Christmas passed off quietly. Nothing unusual transpired to mar the quiet we are wont to preserve. Rev. Ewell preached a Christmas sermon in the forenoon. By invitation, I took dinner with the bride and groom of the evening previous, at Esquire Clarkson's, where the delicious viands were served up in superb style by his amiable and accomplished wife. The Squire and his estimable lady are kind, clever, and sociable, know how to get up a dinner to please the most fastidious, know how to entertain a friend, and we know how to appreciate the same. We return the thanks of the party.

EX-REPORTER.

Proclamation.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:—Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for HUMILIATION, FASTING and PRAYER throughout the Union.

In compliance with their request and my own sense of duty, I designate *Friday the 4th day of January*, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the People assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger; panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land; our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread. Indeed hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay, and the wisest counsels of our best and surest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our fathers? His omnipotent arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us, then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore him to remove from our hearts the false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us with deep reverence beseech him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed in former days among the people of the States; and above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as he did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come.

An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath he can restrain. Let me invoke every individual in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

Mr. Crittenden's Resolutions.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, addressed the Senate on Tuesday last, and offered the following resolutions as a settlement of the controversy between the Northern and Southern States. In the course of his speech he expressed the settled conviction that unless something was done the Republic would be separated and divided by the people in less than six months:

WHEREAS, Alarming dissensions have arisen between the northern and southern States, as to the rights to the common territory of the United States, it is eminently desirous and proper that such dissensions should be settled by the constitutional provisions which give equal justice to all sections, whereby to restore peace. Therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, that the following article be proposed and submitted as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by conventions of three-fourths of the people of the States.

1. In all the territories now or hereafter acquired north of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes, slavery or involuntary servitude, except punishment for crime, shall be prohibited; while South of that latitude, it shall remain; and in all territory south of that latitude, slavery is hereby recognised as existing, and not to be interfered with by Congress, but be protected as property by all departments of the territorial government, during its continuance as a territory. When territory north or south of such line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population necessary for a member of Congress, with a republican form of government, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States, with or without slavery, as the Constitution of the State may prescribe.

2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its jurisdiction, or in States permitting slavery.

3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia while it exists in Virginia or Maryland, or either,—Nor Congress shall never, at any time, prohibit the officers of the government, or members of Congress, whose duties require them to live in the District of Columbia, and bringing slaves, from holding them as such.

4. Congress shall have no power to hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, whether by land, navigable rivers, or by sea.

5. Congress shall have power by law to pay the owner who shall apply the full value of the fugitive slave in all cases when the marshal is prevented from discharging his duty, by force or rescue, made after the arrest. In all such cases the United States shall have power to sue the county in which such violence or rescue is made, and the county shall have the right to sue the individuals who committed the wrong in the same manner as the owner could sue.

6. No future amendments shall affect the preceding articles, and Congress shall never have power to interfere with slavery in the States where it is now permitted.

CHEAP FOOD.—The Breadstuff market has been much unsettled by the complicated condition of political and financial affairs. Flour is now selling at lower figures than for ten years past. The following are the average prices in the market, in Nov. for 64 years past:—

1860	$4 94	1828	8 12
1859	5 12	1827	5 37
1858	5 15	1826	5 50
1857	5 31	1825	5 06
1856	6 62	1824	5 25
1855	9 31	1823	6 62
1854	8 74	1822	6 50
1853	7 15	1821	6 50
1852	4 90	1820	4 25
1851	3 91	1819	9 12
1850	4 85	1818	6 25
1849	5 06	1817	9 75
1848	5 25	1816	10 00
1847	6 31	1815	9 50
1846	5 10	1814	8 75
1845	5 91	1813	9 25
1844	4 37	1812	11 00
1843	4 31	1811	9 50
1842	4 25	1810	10 25
1841	6 71	1809	7 75
1840	5 09	1808	5 75
1839	6 25	1807	7 00
1838	8 06	1806	7 25
1837	9 58	1805	8 25
1836	10 62	1804	10 25
1835	6 37	1803	7 50
1834	5 18	1802	6 50
1833	5 75	1801	9 00
1832	6 18	1800	10 50
1831	5 37	1799	10 75
1830	5 00	1798	9 00
1829	5 12	1787	8 50

A large meeting was held in Norfolk, Va., on Thursday night last, and resolutions adopted recommending National and State Conventions, opposing coercion, and protesting against the opening of the African slave trade,

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM ON SECESSION.—The Republican platform adopted at Chicago declares; "That the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and *the Union of the States must and shall be preserved.*" This plank in the Platform involves obligations which Mr. Lincoln will not be disposed to ignore.—*Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 24th day of November, A. D. 1860, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Long his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 14th day) of January next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 19th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 24th day of November, 1860, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 21st day) of January, A. D., 1861, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 19th of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Dec. 17, 1860.

TRIAL LIST FOR JANUARY TERM, 1861.

FIRST WEEK.

William Patton	vs	James Entriken, et al.
John Savage	vs	Matthew Truman.
Wm. Brewster	vs	John Jacobs.
Clement's heirs	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
M. Bruce	vs	Wm. McCauley, et al.
S. L. Keene	vs	Wilson & Gorsuch.
A. S. Harrison, for use	vs	Mary A. Shearer.
James Coulon	vs	Cresswell & Williams.

SECOND WEEK.

Saml. B. McFeaters	vs	Alexander Beers, et al.
Morrison Cove T. Co.	vs	Hacker & Co.
Joseph S. Reed	vs	The B. T. Imp't Co.
Same	vs	Semi Anthracite Co.
Moses Robison, for use	vs	William McClure.
Thornton Barnes	vs	Wise & Eby.
D. Hontz, assignee, &c.	vs	Samuel McPherran.
Thos. M. Owens, admr.	vs	Augh Seeds.
Peter Vandevander	vs	Jno. McComb & J. Gayton.
Huntingdon County	vs	D. Brotherline.
Morris, Fasker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
William Crotsley	vs	Martin & Kurtz.
Thomas Wear, Jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
Peter Vandevander	vs	J. McComb & J. Gayton.
Comm'th for Cypher	vs	John B. Weaver.
Jas. Bricker, for use	vs	Mary E. Green's, admr.
James Dean	vs	Jane E. Hay.
Magdalene Stohler's Ex'r	vs	D. Mountain's admr.

COURT AFFAIRS—JAN. TERM 1861

GRAND JURORS.

James Carothers, farmer, Morris.
Peter Doll, farmer, Cass.
James P. Davis, carpenter, Jackson.
Joseph Dysart, farmer, Franklin.
Joseph Gibboney, farmer, Barree.
Michael Garner, farmer, Penn.
George Hazard, farmer, Union.
Robert Huey, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Hetrick, farmer, Henderson.
Samuel Isenberg, carpenter, Alexandria.
John Jones, farmer, Tell.
Henry Kennedy, J. P., Alexandria.
Adam Lefferd, farmer, Porter.
John K. Metz, farmer, Brady.
John K. McCahan, gentleman, Huntingdon.
W. E. McMurtrie, gentleman, Huntingdon.
George McCrum, Sr., farmer, Barree.
Isaac Peightal, farmer, Penn.
William Pheasant, farmer, Union.
James J. Robison, foreman, Shirley.
John Simpson, laborer, Warriorsmark.
John Waddle, farmer, Brady.
Robert Wilson, mill wright, Jackson.
Samuel Watson, laborer, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

James C. Brewster, merchant, Clay.
John Clabaugh, laborer, Walker.
Benj'n. Cornelius, plasterer, Springfield.
Henry C. Cremer, farmer, Springfield.
James Cree, merchant, Dublin.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
Charles Duff, farmer, Barree.
William Dean, farmer, Penn.
Darius Doyle, farmer, Clay.
John Eby, farmer, Shirley.
George Eby, farmer, Brady.
Abraham Elias, farmer, Tell.
Abraham S. Etnier, merchant, Shirley.
W. H. Flenner, teacher, Henderson.
David Foster, farmer, Oneida.
Geo. M. Green, J. P. Cass.
John B. Given, contractor, Huntingdon.
Samuel B. Grossman, merchant, Jackson.
J. S. Griffith, M. D. Huntingdon.
Adam Huffman, chairmaker, Walker
John Huyett, farmer, Porter.
Abraham Harnish, farmer, Morris.
Josiah Horton, farmer, Tod.
William Lloyd, gunsmith, Franklin.
Henry Mateer, plasterer, Brady.
Alexander Magee, farmer, Tell.
Abraham Myerly, farmer, Brady.
John Myerly, farmer, Union.
John A. Nash, printer, Huntingdon.
Isaac Oatenkirk, farmer, Brady.
Levi Pheasant, farmer, Union.
Daniel Price, farmer, Clay.
Samuel Peightal farmer, Henderson.
John Robb, farmer, Walker.
Jacob Rider, carpenter, Warriorsmark.
William Serbert, farmer, Tell.
Alexander Stewart, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Shaw, shoemaker, Alexander.
Solomon Stever, farmer, West.
Mahlon Stryker, farmer, West.
Jos. D. Stackhouse, farmer, Brady.
Samuel S. Secrist, farmer, Brady.
George Smith, farmer, Cass.
David Tussey, farmer, Porter.
Ephraim Thompson, farmer, Porter.
Daniel Weight, farmer, Cass.
John S. Weston, farmer, Brady.
John White, merchant, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John Addleman, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Robert K. Allison, farmer, Brady.
Philip Bourlough, farmer, Porter.
John Beavor, farmer, Hopewell.
James Coulter, farmer, Hopewell.
Henry Cornpropst, farmer, Barree.
Andrew Chaney, farmer, Barree.
Wm. L. Cunningham, J. P. Clay.
Joseph Diggins, farmer, Carbon.
John G. Davis, farmer, Oneida.
Reuben Duff, farmer, Barree.
Joseph Duff, farmer, Jackson.
Abraham Grubb, mechanic, Walker.
John Householder, J. P. Penn.
E. B. Ilessong, potter, Cassville.
Henry Hudson, farmer, Clay.
John Henderson, farmer, West.
Solomon Houck, J. P., Tod.
William Hildebrand, farmer, Shirley.
John McClain, farmer, Carbon.
Jacob Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Thomas McGarvey, butcher, Shirleysburg.
J. Adison Moore, merchant, Carbon.
Joseph Morrison, inkeeper, Carbon.
Alexander Neely, farmer, Dublin.
Joseph Norris, farmer, Penn.
Calvin Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Powell, farmer, West.
John Rhodes, farmer, Henderson.
Lewis Smawley, farmer, Shirley.
James Stewart, Jr., farmer, Jackson.
Henry W. Swoope, farmer, Porter.
David Thompson, farmer, Henderson.
Henry S. Wharton, agent, Huntingdon.
George Wilson, farmer, West.
John M. Wallace, Carpenter, Clay.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail. 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON,

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD. TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A RARE CHANCE,—FOR SALE CHEAP, The well known Ambrotype wagon, situated on Hill street, with everything in perfect order, for carrying on the business. Terms easy and a reasonable credit given. For further information apply soon to the undersigned, on Allegheny street, Huntingdon. WM. F. THOMAS,

Nov. 21, 1860.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR, A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—[Estate of James Hemphill, Dec'd.] Letters of administration with the Will annexed, on the estate of James Hemphill, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd. having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARTHA CARMON, Huntingdon, Dec. 5, 1860.-6t. Administratrix.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.—[Estate of John White, Deceased.] Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John White, late of Huntingdon borough, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement. MARY WHITE. Nov. 21, 1860. Administratrix.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL, In Huntingdon, on the 14th day of January. Also on the 13th day of February next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Humors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.

N. B.—See Handbills.

DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

Dec. 19, 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF DAVID MOUNTAIN, DEC'D. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of David Mountain, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., will expose to Public Sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1861,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described real estate, viz:—

The Mansion Tract of said deceased, containing about 80 Acres; all cleared but about seven acres. The improvements are a good two story dwelling house, with basement, double log barn and other outbuildings, together with a fine lot of fruit trees. The land is in a good state of cultivation. This farm is one of the best in this locality, being partly river bottom. It is bounded on the east by the Juniata River, on the south by John and George Bokstresser, and on the north and west by Jacob Weaver.

ALSO—In connection with and as part of the Mansion Farm, one other tract of Timber Land, containing 80 Acres, more or less, adjoining Juniata River on the east, Jacob Weaver on the south, J. T. Shirley & Bro. on the west, and Patterson on the north. This land lies within one mile of the Mansion Tract, and is well timbered and the two parcels make a desirable property.

TERMS.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. NATHAN WHITE, December, 12, 1860. Administrator.

STRAY COW.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Franklin township, a black and white spotted COW, with one horn. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. GEO. B. PORTER.

Franklin tp., Dec. 12, 1860.-3t.*

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculation—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness,

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, planbder's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store. Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

A BOOK THAT EVERY *FARMER, MECHANIC and BUSINESS MAN WANTS.* JUST PUBLISHED, THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS, OF THE *STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,* Compiled from the Acts of Assembly by WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq., AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD F. JAMES, WEST CHESTER, PA.

This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business

It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms, appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal *Forms*, which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deeds, Deposition, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgage, Receipts and Releases. The work is bound in law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1.25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. Huntingdon County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

Wm. Colon, of Huntingdon, is General Agent for Huntingdon County.

P. S. Good Canvassers are wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications which must be made at an early date, addressed to Mr. Colon as above will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 19, 1860.

SEVEN YEARS!

The seven years of unrivalled success attending the "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION," have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.

Under the auspices of this popular institution, over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.

Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive

1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 38 inches, entitled,

"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."

2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine, "THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."

3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to "THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 548 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over

FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART!

comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.

The superb engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits,*" is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in *fine line and stipple*, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30x38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.

The *Art Journal* is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.

The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.

Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.

No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.

Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $5,50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.

For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced *the handsomest Magazine in America.* It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in coin or stamps. Address,

C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
540 Broadway, New York.

☞ Subscriptions received and forwarded by A. J. LAWRENCE, Agent for Huntingdon and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen.

Nov. 21, 1860.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influ

The Farmer and Gardener.

"Don't attempt too much."

The "besetting sin" of a great many people is that they attempt more than they can accomplish—begin to build without considering the cost of finishing the structure planned—and the caution above written, is one as often needed by the farmer as by the members of any other class of community. Especially is it a folly of the farmer to "attempt too much" in extending his labor over a large space; and the more we see of farm management, the stronger is our conviction that concentration in expenditure of labor and capital is the great need of our system of agriculture. The contrary plan of expansion very generally prevails; the farming is "laid on thin," the ground is "run over" rather than cultivated, when, to secure any reasonable profit, it only needs to be farmed well and thoroughly, employing no more land than can be fitted for the crop in the best manner.

Just look at the matter. Is it good policy to expand the labor of putting in a crop over six acres, when at the same cost a like result may be realized from three or four? That is, put double the labor in preparation and culture, and twice the manure per acre; and, taking out additional cost of seed, rent, and taxes that must be paid, were you to sow the larger number of acres, you will get as much or more profit from the three as from the six. Besides, the satisfaction of looking at and gathering the crop, and the credit it will be to you as a farmer.

It is too frequently the case that a great number of poor animals are kept at no profit, while a few good ones would give a handsome return. A cow which makes only just enough butter to pay for her keeping is a poor investment, when we may as well have one which will do twice as much, and cost no more for pasture and meadow.—The same is true of growing stock.—Good cattle, well fed, will grow and will sell at good prices—"scalawags" are poor property to the owner, hard to keep, and still harder to dispose of at cost, to say nothing of profit.—Better two or three good calves than a dozen stunted scrubs; better a few prime sheep than a large flock of worthless ones; better to count value than number, and bushels and tons than acres, with only light crops.

Farmers attempt too much when they furnish other interests with capital to the neglect of their own farms. There is no outside investment equal to one judiciously made at home.—Draining, manuring—all real improvements—return better interest than stocks or mortgages, and should employ the capital of the farmer.—*Country Gentleman.*

A Hint to Some Farmers.

The following which is derived from an anonymous source may give a useful hint to more than one. But if only one, we shall be satisfied as well as gratified.

"Nathan, where is the shovel? here I've been hunting long enough to do my work twice, and cannot find the shovel."

The farmer was wroth.

"I don't know where 'tis, father; somewheres about, I s'pose.

The two joined in the search.

"Nathan, you have left the shovel where you have worked, I know.—Why don't you ever put the tools in their places?"

"Where is the place for the shovel, I should like to know, father?"

He couldn't tell. It had no place. Sometimes it was laid in the wagon, and occasionally accompanied that vehicle when harnessed in a hurry.—Sometimes it was hung up with the harness, to fall down when not wanted, or get covered up when it was.—A great deal of shoe leather had come to nought by that shovel. It had at times more than the obliviousness of Sir John Franklin, and defied discovery. So it was with all other tools.—They would seem to vanish at times, and then come to light rusty as old anchors.

The farmer's barn was crowded.—He had no "spare room" there. There were several in his dwelling. But the barn was always crammed—it was a kind of mammoth sausage—stuffed every year. So there was no room for a special apartment for tools. In his imagination he never saw his hoes hung on a long cleat, his chains all regular in a row, his rakes and his forks overhead; certainly he was never anxious for such a convenient room.

Why?

His *father never had a tool-house*, and his father was called a good farmer.

So he was then—in his day—but there are better husbandmen now, let me say, and I desire to shock no one's veneration.

Did they find the shovel? No! they might as well have searched for the philosopher's stone seemingly.—Nathan started for Mr. Goodman's to borrow one. The work must be done, and borrow he must.

"I don't know as you can *find* one in *my* tool-house," replied Mr. Goodman.

Nathan noticed that he bore down on some of his words like a man on a plowbeam. Didn't he mean something? Nathan went to the tool-room thoughtfully. A wide door on wheels opened with a slight push, and there were Goodman's tools; enough, Nathan thought, to equip a company of Sappers and Miners! Hatchets, axes, saws, tree-scrapers, grafting-tools, hoes, diggers, shovels, spades, pick-axes, crow-bars, plows, harrows, cultivators, seed-sowers, sieves, trowels, rakes flails pitch-forks, chains, yokes, muzzles, ropes, crow-twine, baskets, measures,—all were there neatly and compactly arranged. It was Goodman's *ark*—to save him from the *deluge* of unthrift! Here every night the tools were brought in and wiped clean and hung up in their places. The next morning a job could be commenced at once. Goodman knew. He partitioned off a large room in his new barn for tools. It was central and easy of access. It was a pleasant place for a visitor; the tools were the best of the kind. Every new shovel or rake, or fork, before used, was well oiled with linseed oil, which left the wood smooth and impervious to water. Goodman frequently says, "I had rather have the few hundred dollars I have spent for tools so invested than the same in railroad stock. It pays better." Now there is no patent on Goodman's plan, and I hope many will go into it—the more "successful imitations" the better.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

The bugle notes of thundering war,
Of empires smashed and kicked ajar,
Of States dissevered, Union torn
And true allegiance forsworn,
Are coming up in every breeze,
With great portent, to make our knees,
Together smite and shake their joints,
As did Belshazzar's, when the points
Of bony fingers traced his doom
Within his sumptuous banquet-room.
Tobacco, cotton, rice and corn
And glossy negroes, which adorn
The blooming fields of "Dixey's Land,"
Where princely planters give command,
Are wafting their discordant strains,
Which howl their horrors o'er the plains,
Where proud Columbia's temples stand,
(The glory of a happy land)
With vainest hope to shatter down
Their domes and columns to the ground,
As Joshua did, in days bye-gone,
With old ram's horns, an ancient town.
Wild Yancey, Toombs and Chesnut too,
With Hammond's mudsills in their view;
And Barnwell, Rhett and Henry Wise
And men of every shape and size,
On whom a southern sun hath shone,
Are joining in the trumpet tone
Of treason to the fairest law,
That e'er inspired kings with awe.
Now brethren, where the cane-brakes grow—
And cotton bolls, as white as snow,
Are shining with their silver beams,
And grand magnolias shade the streams,
While alligators swim and play
And gilded barges dash the spray;
Where cultured women, noble men,—
As good and gallant now, as when
Their fathers under Marion bled,
And whom the gallant Jasper led,—
Are found; (as fair as of the fair
And brave as of the brave are there):
Don't drink the whirlwind, eat the fire,
Give birth to earthquakes in your ire;
Don't let volcanic heavings break
The country, (which your valleys shake,)
In fragments,—that Arabic gum
Cannot cement it into some
Agglomerated shape, by which,
The Constitution still may hitch
Its iron cables to each part,
That all may pulsate from one heart!

I've said the town of Jericho
Received its final overthrow,
By blowing ram's horns long and well,
Until the ancient city fell:
But horns of beasts and ocean shells—
And trumpets winding in the dells—
And bugles sounding in the vale—
And fife-notes swelling on the gale—
And drums resounding 'mong the crags,
On mountains where Eolian bags
Let loose their winds in gentle breeze,
To fan the meadows, flowers and trees—
Will beat against this fabric grand,
Like rippling wave, 'gainst rock of sand.

The Constitution can't give way,
While gas and bluster rule the day,
With no good reason, but the fact,
That Abra'm Lincoln's called to act,
As steersman for the Ship of State
For four years hence, without a mate,
Around whose brow some garlands cling
Whose praise disunionists can sing.

Columbia's Temple rises high—
Its turrets bathing in the sky:
It reaches from the granite rocks
Of Maine, enwreathed in Ocean's locks,
To California's golden sand,
Where San Francisco's towers stand;
From lakes distilled in winter's snow,
To where perpetual summers glow:
It holds the wealth of Ophir's mines,
Golconda's jewels it confines;
Arabic splendors deck its walls
And matchless beauties grace its halls;
Its golden domes drink sapphire dyes
From azure fountains in the skies;
And from its spires, arch-angels wave
The flag that wrapt the dying brave.

And shall we from arch-angel's gripe,
Pull down that flag, tear off each stripe,
Blot out the glittering stars that shine
Within its foldings so divine?
Arrest the eagle in his flight
To mansions of unfading light?
Pluck out the plumage from his wings
And hush the anthem that he sings?
Say,—shall we tear one column down
And leave in ruins, there to frown,
Like Balbec, Thebes, Persepolis,
Or "Tadmor in the wilderness,"
This temple, which, at freedom's birth,
Assembled scraphs built on earth?
Shall "Hail Columbia's" notes no more,
In triumph, through its chambers pour,
As conquering heroes, fresh from fields,
Where victory rested on their shields,
Receive from men, and women fair,
The plaudits that await them there?
Shall spider build his cob-web home
And owl sing watch-songs, on its dome,
While desolation reigns around
And broken pillars strew the ground?
Shall we, on its verandahs, hear,
The last time, falling on the ear,
The sighing sea-shells, on the shore
Of coral islands, court the roar
Of cataracts that thunder down,
Where polar frosts and icebergs frown?

Let planets, comets, cease their flight
And stars leap into endless night;
The rock-bound earth in fragments break,
And suns and moons, in darkness take
Their final flight from Heaven's crown,
E'er freedom's temple tumble down!

Stand by its gates, with flaming blade,
Cherubic Sentinel! Arrayed
In armor of immortal sheen
And let no daring rebel in!

Now, patrons of the GLOBE,—having taken a promenade through the gilded halls and labyrinthine splendors of the temple of liberty, and mingled for a time with the disembodied spirits of the patriots who erected it, surrounded by their companions in glory—the seraphs and arch-angels—who cheered them in their labors; you can take a glass of good domestic wine, enjoy your sumptuous New Year dinners, make a short prayer for the perpetuity of the American Union, accept my best wishes for a happy New Year, and very much oblige me by handing me a quarter. THE CARRIER.

January 1, 1861.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FARBIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and
Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked at the lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit. I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfactory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.–3m.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in cash, are better than *rotting exposure book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and hit prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

County Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET, THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of tone and elegance and beauty of finish. *Three Pianos have always taken the FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassels, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimers, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaver Cloths, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delaines, Chaille Delaines, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Bozics, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Lavella Cloth, De Beiges, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of *Prints*, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Canton Flannels, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Journal House Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1860.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants. Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

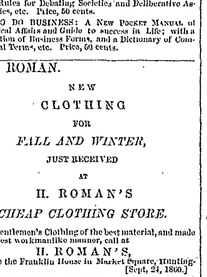
M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]



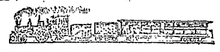
SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Dyson's store. April 18, 1860–tf

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 9 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¼ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 5.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Mauch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, the route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.75)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.20

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catasauqua, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.30 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

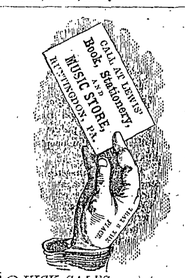
July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of Castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, steel and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, rivets of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs at McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTEMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Board,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.
CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

In which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars, &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A BROWN

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Also, Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Dog Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

W. M. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Wagon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—*I. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mackley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.*

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penn'a. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

Office, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 17, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA., NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

Dec. 28, 1859. T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, of VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon cavel quot, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE *BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,* ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. BOTHROCK, WM. N. KIRBY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, *FOR SALE* AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers. (old and new editions.)
SANDERS' do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Town's Grammars.
Fetch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parkes's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Bernd's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by triangulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hunsford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hunsford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Ink Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket Knives, Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at low prices.

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. P. HUSTON, H. G. P. WHISKER, and Mr. LUDEN BEAN, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm.* All claims against said firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand and for customers who favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

1860. FALL and WINTER GOODS.

FISHER & SON

Have just received an unusually large and desirable assortment of goods, which they offer to the inspection and scrutiny.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, All wool De Laines, (plain and figured,) Lustres, Moderns, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks, (black and colored,) Cassimere Cloth, Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collar, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Bosoms, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Embroidery Skirts, Flannels, all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarletan, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Linseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c. &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style. A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QU